

OUT OF THE WINDOW

Love Has Taken His Usual Course in the Case of Mrs. Mackay's Prince.

SHE PAID A HIGH PRICE FOR A TITLE

Her Daughter's Happiness and Many Thousand Good Hard American Dollars.

COLONNA WAS MERELY A GILDED RASCAL

His Professions of Honor and Love Were Submerged in His Viciousness.

SHOWED HIS HAND IN SIX MONTHS

Brief Dream of Bliss for the Bride Routely Disrupted by a Disappointed Husband's Demand for Money to Carry on His Debauchery.

Paris, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—Princess Colonna, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has applied for a separation from Prince Ferdinand Gallaro Colonna and for the custody of her three children, Andrea, aged 8, Bianco, aged 6, and Mario, 4 years of age.

The marriage took place in Paris in 1883. Mr. di Rende, the papal nuncio to France, officiated at the religious ceremony, which was one of the special events of the season. Two years before the marriage Prince Colonna met Mrs. Mackay's daughter, then Miss Bryant, in Italy. He followed her to Paris and asked Mrs. Mackay for her hand.

"I don't approve of her marrying a foreigner. Moreover, don't be deluded; she is not Mr. Mackay's child, but his step-daughter. She has no money of her own. Therefore she has no dot. She is my daughter by my first husband, but she takes Mr. Mackay's name at his request."

The prince persisted and his uncle, Prince Stigliano Colonna, wrote in his behalf, saying that money was of no consequence, as it was a love match. Mrs. Mackay eventually gave way. The bride was married without a dot or settlement, but Mrs. Mackay allowed her an income of \$175,000 a year, besides giving her many valuable presents.

Showing His Cloven Hoof. The prince and his bride went to Naples. Six months after the marriage the prince began demanding money of his wife. She then discovered that he had a taste for gambling, horse racing and a fast life. She bore his abuse, taunts and vulgarity until October last, when she left him in Paris and took her three children to the Hotel Brighton, where her grandmother, Mrs. Hungerford, was staying.

The Herald's correspondent saw an intimate friend of the family yesterday, who said: "Prince Colonna and Mrs. Mackay have not spoken for years. No one would believe the enormous sums Mr. Mackay has paid for the prince's gambling debts—over 1,000,000 francs in five years, apart from the allowance he made his step-daughter. He also gave her the money with which to furnish their house. All went in gambling. When his wife left their apartments, the prince sold all the tapestries and furniture and even her wedding presents, and is now living on the proceeds."

He Mistook Her Nature. "He frequently said to his wife, 'I will take your American independence out of you.' She replied, 'You may if you kill me.'"

The friend who told me the above added that such a long-suffering and devoted wife as Mrs. Mackay was never known. Finally she lost all respect for her husband and determined to leave him. The only time they have since met was during the preliminary proceedings in court.

Mr. John W. Mackay has written to his daughter: "I am glad you have taken this step. People will talk of course, but you do not live to please other people, and need not care what any one says, as long as you are happy and free."

The case comes on shortly. The prince and her mother are living quietly in adjoining apartments at the Hotel Brighton in this city, and have refused all social invitations. Mrs. Mackay, however, expects to attend the wedding of Miss Adel Grant and the earl of Essex in London.

NOT LIKE A SIEGE. Affairs in Rio Show Little Evidence of the True Condition of Things.

Montevideo, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 27.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald.—Special to THE BEE.]—News has just been received from the Herald's correspondent at Rio. He writes under date of November 21 that from his observations of the city it is hardly possible for a stranger to realize that a state of siege exists. The streets are crowded with pedestrians and, while business is paralyzed, the shops are all open.

The damage to the houses which have been hit during the bombardment is not great. Most of the persons killed during the firing were along the water front, where Admiral Mello's launches patrol day and night, exchanging shots with Pelkoto's guards.

Pounding Away at the Fort. The government forces have been pouring shot and shell into Fort Villaigaignon daily for the last week. The barracks there are now almost in ruins, while the fort is in fairly good condition. The garrison in the fort is still united in adherence to Mello's cause. Mello's fleet repulses the attacks from shore with its heavy guns.

The garrison is supplied with food by the launches, which are constantly patrolling the harbor. Many of the shore batteries have been put out of action by the guns from Villaigaignon.

ENCOURAGED THE REBELS

Mexican Insurgents Receiving Recruits on All Sides Since the Victory.

DIAZ ASKED TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS

Desperate Efforts of the Mexican Government to Suppress All Information Concerning the Battle—List of Killed and Wounded.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] CUBA, Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—Later news from the Corrientes fight is that thirty federal soldiers were left dead on the field and sixty were wounded. There has been a rumor that Diaz cannot wear the hat to the revolutionists, but this is hardly probable, as artillery could not be used to any advantage by either side in the present campaign.

Since the news of the rebel victory larger numbers of Mexicans continue to arrive. It is said they will meet at Tres Jaqueles and fight against an army of Mexican soldiers, who have telegraphed to Diaz asking reinforcements, as the present field force is totally inadequate in numbers to cope with the revolutionists.

The forced levy, which was made with the view of making suspected rebels fight their own people and thus become obnoxious, has not been as great a success as was anticipated. Many of the men who were drafted have deserted and gone over to the rebels. The government officials are making desperate efforts to keep news of their defeat from gaining currency in the interior as two rebellions are now in progress.

Says the Reports Are Inaccurate. (CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 27.—To the Editor of the Herald: As director and attorney of the Mexican Central railway, and as president of the Mexican Telegraph company as well as representative of various important enterprises of the United States and Europe having considerable business interests in Mexico, I am under a duty to inform you that there is gross inaccuracy and exaggeration about the stories published lately in that country respecting revolutionary movements in Mexico.

Another special correspondent writes with regard to the present and future of Mexico. It is utterly false that the Mexican government has sequestered a single one of the numerous Mexican newspapers published between Mexico and abroad over the lines of the Central and South American and Mexican Telegraph companies.

SEBASTIAN COMARCO. Rumors Concerning Their Movements and Actions Not Confirmed. El Paso, Nov. 27.—The Times has a report special from Deming, saying that a battle of a battle between the insurgents and the Mexican regulars has not been confirmed. Reports received here, however, from insurgent sources say that the battle surely occurred, and that the regulars got the worst of it.

Macario Pacheco, one of the revolutionist chiefs, is known to be in El Paso, but cannot be located at present. He sent a note to the editor of the Times saying that the rebels were not fanatics, but were fighting for the overthrow of a tyrant.

Another special correspondent says a courier carried there this evening with an account of a skirmish which occurred between Mormon colonists and revolutionists in Arizona. A party of seven colonists who had been reconnoitering were ambushed by over forty revolutionists. The colonists were a stand and fight, and were killed and wounded several others. The colonists then retreated to a canon near by and kept the rebels off till night, when they were rescued by a party of regulars.

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Germany Getting Involved. Berlin, Nov. 27.—The parliamentary situation is so complicated that it would be rash to forecast the issue, the more so that the imperial court has just issued a decree against the agrarian campaign, outwardly directed against the chancellor, is nothing less than a deliberate attempt to intimidate the emperor's cabinet.

Carnot's Hard Task. Paris, Nov. 27.—Very little else is talked about here today but the probable formation of the new cabinet and the so-called victory of the socialist party in ousting M. Dupuy's ministry from office. The suggested Meline cabinet is discussed with interest in view of the protective opinions of the originator of the existing French customs tariff.

Will Arrest Kobbler's Menage. Santiago, Chile (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 27.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—United States Minister Baker has requested the government of San Salvador to arrest Louis N. Menage, the Minneapolis embezzler. It is believed that Menage, alias Meller, has been here, but he has probably left the republic.

Won by the Government. Montevideo, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 27.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald.—Special to THE BEE.]—The elections which were held throughout the republic yesterday were completed without any disturbance. The returns show a triumph for the official party.

Ever Killed Most of Them. London, Nov. 27.—A letter has been received from the British consul at Montevideo, which states that the crew of the British ship Mendoza, which recently foundered near Martinique, the captain and the majority of the crew died of a case of fever, and the few who were left were unable to navigate the vessel, and the bank, only four of her crew being rescued.

Clearing the Way for a War. London, Nov. 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that the Grand Duke Vladimir has ordered an immediate inspection of the reserve ordnance stores, which consist of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, in order to bring every regiment to its war strength. This order is another step in preparing the rapid mobilization.

May Be Something Dangerous. Dresden, Nov. 27.—A tin box containing a pound and having a burnt fuse attached to it has been found outside the walls of Alsborg Barracks in this city. The box contained a quantity of saturated material, which was found to be dynamite, and the authorities were put on their guard. Paup is charged with being an accessory and is being looked for by detectives.

Granted a New Trial. Louisville, Nov. 27.—Deputy Collector W. P. Shaw, convicted recently of violating the civil service laws, was this morning granted a new trial by Judge Barr of the federal district court.

Earthquake Shock. Montreal, Nov. 27.—A shock of earthquake was felt at 11:48 o'clock this forenoon, lasting about fifteen seconds. Many buildings received a good shaking up, but no serious damage was done. Similar reports comes from St. Johns, Quebec, and many other Canadian points.

TOOK POWDERLY'S PLACE. James R. Sovereign of Iowa Now Head of the Knights of Labor. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—James R. Sovereign of Iowa was elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor this afternoon by a vote of 23 to 1, James Campbell of Pittsburg being his opponent. Mr. Sovereign is the third man to hold the office of general master workman in the order since its inception in 1889. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Powderly being the two others.

The afternoon session was characterized by very harmonious proceedings. General Worthy Foreman Bishop occupied the chair. Upon assembling the delegates announced the nominations for a general executive board, three of whom were to be elected. H. D. Martin of Minnesota, with twenty-four votes, and J. W. Kenna of Indiana and D. L. Ray of South Carolina, each with eighteen votes, were declared elected. T. B. McGuire of New York was elected on Friday, making a complete board of four.

Powderly's Resignation. The next business was the resumption of balloting on General Master Workman Powderly's resignation, which was accepted by a vote of 23 to 13.

Messrs. Sovereign, Campbell and McGuire were then nominated for the office, but McGuire withdrew. Only one ballot was taken; this resulted as follows: Sovereign, 23; Campbell, 8.

Mr. Powderly was present shortly afterwards by an Associated press representative. He seemed in excellent humor. When asked his opinion of the assembly's action he said: "The king is dead; long live the king. Mr. Sovereign will have no heavier support by an individual of the order than he will receive from me. He is eminently worthy of the position. Personally I bear no ill will against any one. I am perfectly satisfied that events have so shaped themselves, I shall remain in the business situation in which I am engaged, and do what I can for its benefit. In the general assembly I rejected the charges made against me by Mr. Hayes and sustained by the delegates, so upon the whole I feel very well satisfied."

ON ITS SECOND WEEK. Troubles of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are now on a settlement either amicable or otherwise as far as ever. The feeling between the contending parties is growing in bitterness, and while the strikers themselves are not taking part in the many acts of violence, their friends are doing the work for them, and the strikers are getting the blame.

An Associated press representative made a trip over the road from White Haven to Tunkhannock this afternoon. He found very few trains running, but the sidings and yards were filled with cars. The impression he formed was that the company was not handling as many trains as they were doing a few weeks ago.

Five engineers who had been working on the Lehigh Valley part of last week in the morning and afternoon, and were on duty this morning and claimed that they could not go on their engines from Coxton to Mauch Chunk without taking their lives in their hands.

Superintendent Esser called into his office this morning five engineers in quick succession. One of them, who was reported to have caused a wreck at Sugar Hill, Friday, declared that his engine was run into a ditch and that he was not to be held responsible for the accident; that his engine was run into a ditch and that he was not to be held responsible for the accident.

CARNEGIE WILL CUT WAGES

Reduction in Tariff on Steel Rails Must Come Out of Labor's Pay.

NEW PHASE OF THE MAKER'S SENTIMENT

He is Willing to Compete with Great Britain, but Proposes to Have His Help on a Footing with His Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It seems that the letter which Andrew Carnegie recently wrote to a democratic member of the ways and means committee, and mentioned in a Bee special, respecting the proposed cut in the duty on imported steel rails was penned either in a spirit of sarcasm or passion. Mr. Carnegie had been notified that the duty on steel rails was to be reduced to \$4 or \$5 a ton from \$13.50, as the present law provided, and he was asked what he had to say about it. It came to the great steel manufacturer of Pennsylvania like the question which is propounded to the condemned man on the gallows when he is asked if he has anything to say before his execution. Mr. Carnegie wrote that he had no favors to ask and he did not care what the committee did about the duty on steel rails. It appeared as though the ways and means committee was bent on destroying the industry in this country, and that he could stand it as well as the democratic party could; that if it wanted to throw down the bars to competition with England, the brunt of the burden would fall upon labor, and that so far as he was concerned he could manufacture steel rails without any protective duty and still free competition with England, but that he would prefer the rails with labor paid upon the British basis. This puts the sentiment of Mr. Carnegie in a very different light from that in which democratic newspapers reported and which gave the democratic members of the ways and means committee gave it out at the time it was received from one of them by THE BEE correspondent.

Features of the New Tariff. Vacillation has marked the work of the ways and means committee in getting a bill from start to finish. It was the intention when I wired THE BEE last night to make the law take effect in April or March, 1894, that a week or two ago it was agreed that March, 1894, should be the date put into the bill it will go into the house, and leave the senate to extend the time.

The bill will be introduced in the house on Monday. Upon the demand of the Missouri democrats, lead ore was placed upon the free list and the duty on lead ore was reduced to 40 per cent ad valorem for the first year, and 25 per cent ad valorem for the second year. The duty on silver-bearing lead ore is free, however. This is important to the smelter at Omaha.

The duty on iron ore is 40 per cent ad valorem, as at present, and 25 per cent ad valorem for the second year. The duty on iron ore is 40 per cent ad valorem, as at present, and 25 per cent ad valorem for the second year.

The farmers come in for a great cut as well as the manufacturers. Whereas the duty on wheat is 40 per cent ad valorem, the duty on wheat is 40 per cent ad valorem, the duty on wheat is 40 per cent ad valorem, the duty on wheat is 40 per cent ad valorem.

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MADE PUBLIC AT LAST

Synopsis of the Tariff Bill as Prepared by the Democratic Committee.

WILSON'S BILL AT LAST MADE PUBLIC

More Radical Measure Than Even the Free Traders Had Expected.

MANY ADDITIONS MADE TO THE FREE LIST

Changes Based on Ad Valorem Rates Instead of Specific Duties.

NO IMPOST LEVIED ON RAW MATERIALS

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Talks at Length About the Measure and How the Various Conclusions Were Reached.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The democratic tariff bill was given out to the public this morning. Its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who have predicted that it would be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to the democratic members of congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is liberal in its scope to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the republicans and the night mare of the democrats for a number of years, is decisive and emphatic. Thus the tariff bill, in addition to the reform which it makes in the customs, will necessitate new treaties with those of the South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical free trade with the United States.

The bounty on sugar which was to be so promptly repealed is, instead, to be repeated by easy gradations and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century.

The committee met at 11 o'clock this morning, and after the roll call Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee.

On the Free List. On and after March 1, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list: All articles for the use of the United States, Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and birds' skins prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper. Bone char, suitable for use in defecating sugar.

Coal, bituminous and shale, and coal, slack or cut; coke, coal tar, crude and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act.

Oil of colza. Copper wire, in the form of ores, old copper fit only for manufacture, clippings from new copper and all composition metal of which copper is a component material, not specially provided for in this act.

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UNDER THE SWEARY ACT

Fears Are Entertained that the Chinese Will Come In.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Treasury department is much concerned over the prospect of Chinese registration under the new law bearing upon that subject which passed upon the eve of the adjournment of the extra session and under which the department has just issued its regulations. The officials have had with the Chinese is against the proposition. There had been no reason to suppose that they would refuse to register under the Geary act, but they did refuse, and when it came to applying the law they defied it openly and went into court upon the constitutionality of the question with all the tenacity of native Americans.

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